

On the Use of Grey Literature: A Survey with the Brazilian Software Engineering Research Community

ABSTRACT

Background: The use of Grey Literature (GL) has been investigated in diverse research areas. In Software Engineering (SE), this topic has an increasing interest over the last years. **Problem:** Even with the increase of GL data published in diverse sources, the understanding of their use on the SE research community is still controversial. **Objective:** To understand how Brazilians SE researchers use GL, we aimed to become aware of the criteria to assess the credibility of their use, as well as the benefits and challenges. **Method:** We surveyed 76 active SE researchers participants of a flagship SE conference in Brazil, using a questionnaire with 11 questions to share their views on the use of GL in the context of SE research. We followed a qualitative approach to analyze open questions (7 out of 11). **Results:** We found that most surveyed researchers use GL data mainly to understand new topics. Our work identified new findings, including: (1) GL sources used by SE researchers (e.g., blogs, community website); (2) motivations to use (e.g., to understand problems and to complement research findings) or to avoid GL (e.g., lack of reliability and lack of scientific value); (3) the benefit that is easy to access and read GL and the challenge of GL to have its scientific value recognized; and (4) criteria to assess GL credibility, showing the importance of the content owner to be renowned (e.g., renowned author, institutions, and companies). **Conclusions:** Our findings contribute to form a body of knowledge on the use of GL by SE researchers, by discussing novel (some contradictory) results and providing a set of lessons learned to both SE researchers and practitioners.

ACM Reference Format:

. 2020. On the Use of Grey Literature: A Survey with the Brazilian Software Engineering Research Community. In *XXXIV Brazilian Symposium on Software Engineering (SBES 2020)*, September 21–25, 2020, Natal, Brazil. ACM, New York, NY, USA, 10 pages. <https://doi.org/10.1145/1122445.1122456>

1 INTRODUCTION

Grey Literature (GL) is a data source that was not subjected to quality control mechanisms (peer review) before publication [17]. Several areas of knowledge investigated the use of GL, e.g., Medicine [16] and Management [2]. According to Paez [16], GL may provide data not found within commercially published literature, providing an important forum for disseminating studies with null or negative results that might not otherwise be disseminated, which in turn

reduce publication bias, increase reviews' comprehensiveness and timeliness, and foster a balanced picture of available evidence.

In the context of Software Engineering (SE) research, there is an increasing interest in the investigation about GL over the last years. This was particularly motivated due to the also growing mediums that SE practitioners use to exchange problems and ideas, including news aggregator websites such as Reddit and Hacker News [3], communication platforms such as Slack [11], question and answer (Q&A) websites such as Stack Overflow [30], and code hosting websites such as GitHub [5]. Although some studies recognized the importance and usefulness of the GL in general [7], and blog content, in particular [20, 27], there is a lack of understanding on how to properly use GL (for instance, how to find acceptable evidence), which brings challenges for researchers that are interested in using this kind of medium in their research.

The goal of this research is to investigate the perceptions of Brazilians SE researchers on the use of GL. This research is important to the SE research community to improve the understanding of how they could explore and take advantage of GL, approximating their research findings to practice. Still, the content provided by software practitioners, if created with rigor and quality, could be useful to advance the state of the art.

To achieve this goal, we explored four research questions:

- **RQ1:** Why do Brazilians SE researchers use grey literature?
- **RQ2:** What are grey literature sources that Brazilians SE researchers use on their research?
- **RQ3:** What are the criteria Brazilians SE researchers employ to assess grey literature credibility?
- **RQ4:** What benefits and challenges Brazilians SE researchers perceive when using grey literature?

Answering **RQ1** and **RQ2** is essential to understand to what extent the Brazilian research community use GL, and what motivates this community to use it. Answering **RQ3** is essential to understand the reliability criteria that will be important to researchers to better select evidence retrieved from a GL source, and for practitioners to better understand on how to increase the credibility of their content shared. Finally, answering **RQ4** is important to understand the potential benefits and challenges using GL more broadly, by researchers and practitioners.

To answer these research questions, we surveyed 76 Brazilians SE researchers. The evidence obtained from a qualitative analysis of the answers yields important lessons that can inspire SE researchers and practitioners who investigate and provide content in a diversity of GL source.

In summary, in our work we (1) found the main GL sources used by Brazilians SE researchers; (2) noted several motivations to use or to avoid GL, highlighting the importance to better investigate how researchers and practitioners should deal with GL; (3) described a set of criteria to assess GL source credibility, showing the importance of being a renowned author; and (4) provided some important advice with lessons learned, to both researchers and practitioners.

Permission to make digital or hard copies of all or part of this work for personal or classroom use is granted without fee provided that copies are not made or distributed for profit or commercial advantage and that copies bear this notice and the full citation on the first page. Copyrights for components of this work owned by others than ACM must be honored. Abstracting with credit is permitted. To copy otherwise, or republish, to post on servers or to redistribute to lists, requires prior specific permission and/or a fee. Request permissions from permissions@acm.org.

SBES '20, September 21–25, 2020, Natal, Brazil

© 2020 Association for Computing Machinery.

ACM ISBN 978-1-4503-9999-9/18/06...\$15.00

<https://doi.org/10.1145/1122445.1122456>

2 BACKGROUND

The term “Grey Literature” (GL) has many definitions, but the most widely accepted one is the Luxembourg definition [8], approved at the Third International Conference on Grey Literature in 1997, stating: “[GL] is produced on all levels of government, academics, business and industry in print and electronic formats, but which is not controlled by commercial publishers, i.e., where publishing is not the primary activity of the producing body”. In summary, the term “grey” (or “fugitive”) literature is often used to refer to the literature that is not subject of quality control mechanisms (e.g., peer review) before a publication [17].

Adams et al. [1] introduce the idea of “grey information” to distinguish different forms of grey, including grey literature, grey information, and grey data. The term “grey data” is used to describe user-generated web-content, e.g., tweets, blogs, Q&A websites. On the other hand, “grey information” is informally published or not published at all, e.g., meeting notes, emails, personal memories [19]. However, the SE literature hardly distinguishes these terms. Similarly, in our work, we considered all forms of grey data and grey information as GL.

The use of GL in other disciplines is not recent. The maturity is perceived, for instance, by the support of GL research through several GL databases, repositories, and search engines (e.g., GreyNet¹, OpenGrey², and the Grey Literature Report³). Moreover, there are several guidelines to support researchers from other areas that help researchers to conduct a Grey Literature Review (GLR), such as management [2], medicine [16], and nutrition [1].

In the context of SE, researchers have been using GL for several purposes. Some studies were conducted relying (mostly or entirely) on GL data available on practitioners mediums, for instance, Stack Overflow [30] and HackerNews [3]. In SE, Garousi et al. [8] adapted and improve the “shades of grey” model to SE. They classified GL in three-tiers (see Figure ??), according to two dimensions: expertise and outlet control. Both dimensions run between extremes “unknown” and “known”. The darker the color, the less moderated or edited the source in conformance with explicit and transparent knowledge creation criteria.

When GL is used as part of an SLR, it is called a Multivocal Literature Review (MLR). The term “multivocal” refers to diverse types of the source to be included as literature (white literature and grey literature). Note that MLR does not force researchers to use only GL. Instead, researchers can complement the findings of a traditional SLR with data from the GL. Kitchenham et al. [10] conducted the first MLR in SE. This research aimed to compare the use of manual and automated searches and to assess the importance and the breadth of GL. They found the importance of GL, especially to investigate research questions that need practical and technical answers. However, they observed that the quality of GL studies was lower than papers published in conferences and journals due to the criteria of quality assessment used that increase the grade for peer-reviewed studies. For this reason, Garousi et al. [8] proposed a different checklist to GL quality assessment for SE, for example, assessing the authority of producer, the methodology used, its objectivity, and if the study has a clearly stated date of publication.

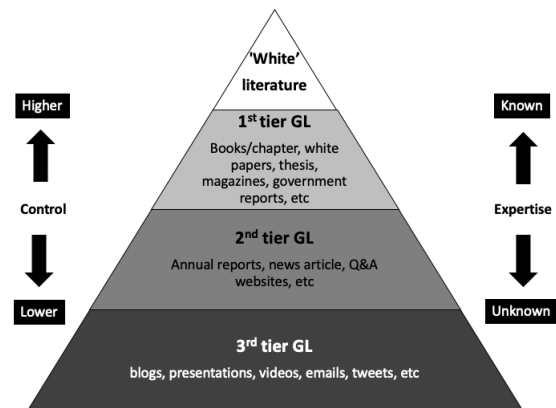


Figure 1: The “shades” of grey literature, adapted of Garousi [8].

Garousi et al. [7] observed the importance of including GL to strengthen the evidence derived from practitioners when compared to the differences between the outcomes of an SLR and an MLR. The GLR study was recently conducted in SE by Raulamo-Jurvanen et al. [21], which used only GL as based content. This GLR intends to understand how practitioners tackle the problem of choosing the right test automation tool. Their findings showed that practitioners tend to have a general interest in and be influenced by related GL.

GL is also used in SE tertiary studies, as we found in three studies that focused on GL. The first study [29] investigated the evidence of GL use in the synthesis of secondary studies, showing that GL was present in around 9% of SLRs synthesis discussion. The second study [15] investigated the motivations of SE researchers of 12 secondary studies had to conduct MLR. The study concluded that MLR use was in the early stages, and they found several motivations to conduct MLR, such as lack of academic research on the topic, the evidence available in GL, and when the research topic is emerging. The third study was recently published by Zhang et al. [31] that found a group of 102 SE secondary studies including GL. They found that technical report is the most common GL type used in the studies, followed by white papers, blog, book/book chapter, and thesis, respectively. Still, they looked for the motivations and challenges to use GL by surveying SE researchers.

3 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

In this work, we have four research questions. After stating the research questions, we describe a rationale for their purpose.

RQ1: Why do Brazilian SE researchers use grey literature?

Rationale. The widespread presence of GL mediums is posing a challenge for researchers. On the one hand, SE researchers could take advantage of GL to expand their notion of how developers use tools, solve their problems, or find knowledge. On the other hand, the non-peer-review nature of GL could make researchers skeptical about their credibility. Although some researchers may be inclined to use GL in their research, others may not. In this broad question, we intend to understand if Brazilians SE researchers are using GL and, if so, what motivates them to use, or if not, the reasons that lead

¹www.greynet.org

²www.opengrey.eu

³www.greylit.org

to not use GL. To answer this question, we dedicate four questions of our questionnaire, presented in Section 4.2.

RQ2: What are the sources of grey literature used by Brazilians SE researchers?

Rationale. Nowadays, GL is available in many forms, from traditional mediums such as mailing lists, blogs, and question & answer websites, to more dynamic mediums such as Slack and Telegram, to videos on YouTube, to interactive gaming discussions on Twitch. Each one of these forums offers researchers a rich spectrum of unstructured data, which could bring specific benefits and limitations. In this research question, we sought to investigate what sources are often used by Brazilians SE researchers. A better understanding of the GL source would be important to guide future research in this area.

RQ3: What are the criteria that Brazilians SE researchers employ to assess grey literature credibility?

Rationale. GL is, by nature, not peer-reviewed; that is, when writing a blog post, practitioners are free to share their thoughts without worrying too much about methodological concerns. This freedom, however, may come with a cost: GL data may be inaccurate, lacking context or details, or may even be incorrect. For instance, Fischer et al. [6] analyzed 1.3 million Android applications and 15.4% of them contained security-related code snippets from Stack Overflow. Out of this, 97.9% contain at least one insecure code snippet. Therefore, when using GL data in research works, researchers should employ additional levels of assessment to make sure the selected GL is indeed appropriate for the study. Answering this question will help us to understand the reliability criteria that Brazilians SE researchers consider.

RQ4: What benefits and challenges Brazilians SE researchers perceive when using grey literature?

Rationale. Over the years SE researchers increased their interest in GL data because some of them provide information from the SE practice, which is important to improve the research and fill the gaps. For instance, Zahedi et al. [30] explored the Stack Overflow and found some trends and challenges in continuous software engineering that researchers could better explore. On the other hand, this understanding may be biased and with a lack of contextual or information. In this question, we are interested in understanding, in greater detail, the benefits and challenges that researchers may face when resorting to GL.

To answer these questions, we employed mostly qualitative methods to collect and analyze the data. In what follows, we present our survey instrument along with the procedures to collect and analyze the data.

4 RESEARCH METHOD: A SURVEY

In this work, we focused on SE researchers potentially interested in using GL in their works. According to Linåker et al. [12], the idea of a survey methodology is to collect information from a group of people by sampling individuals from a large population. In this section, we describe the subjects (Section 4.1), the questions of

our questionnaire (Section 4.2), and the procedure we employed to analyze data (Section 4.3).

4.1 Survey Subjects

Our population comprehends SE researchers potentially interested in using GL in their research. Our sample comprehends research participants of one Software Engineering conference in Brazil.⁴

We used two approaches to invite the researchers to answer our questionnaire. First, we placed posters on the walls and tables of the event with a brief description of the work and the link to the online survey. Second, we get the email addresses of the 252 participants. Before sending the actual survey, a draft survey was reviewed by an experienced researcher. We also conducted a pilot survey. In this case, we randomly selected two participants and explicitly asked their feedback. We received some feedback suggesting to change the order of some questions and to re-write some questions to make them more understandable to the target population. After employing these recommendations, we send the actual survey to the 250 remaining participants of the event. In the invitation email, we briefly introduced ourselves, the purposes of the research, and the link to the online survey. The survey was open for responses from September 26th to October 11th, 2019. During this period, we received a total of 76 valid answers (30.4% response rate). We did not consider the pilot survey answers.

Among the survey participants, 48.7% have a Ph.D., 31.6% a Master's, 14.5% a Bachelor's degree, and 2.6% undergraduate students. Among them, 71% are male and 27.6% are female.

4.2 Survey Questions

Our survey had 11 questions (only one was required, eight of which were open). The full survey⁵ and the answers⁶ of respondents are available online. The questions covered in the survey were:

- (1) What is your e-mail? {Open}
- (2) What is your gender? Choices: {male, female, other}
- (3) Please list the highest academic degree you have received. Choices: {High school, Technical education, University graduate, Expert, Master's degree, Doctorate}
- (4) Have you used grey literature? Choices: {Yes, No} {Required*}
- (5) What sources of grey literature did you use? {Open}
- (6) In which conditions do you use grey literature? {Open}
- (7) In which conditions do you do not use grey literature? {Open}
- (8) Could you list any benefits in using grey literature? {Open}
- (9) Could you list any challenges in using grey literature? {Open}
- (10) If you answered no in the question *one*, please state why did you never use grey literature? {Open}
- (11) What would be a reliable source of grey literature for you? {Open}

4.3 Survey Analysis

Two independent SE researchers, a Ph.D. student and a Ph.D. professor, both with previous experience in conducting qualitative

⁴To respect double-blind rules, we omitted the name of the conference that we ran this study since this could suggest our identities. Upon acceptance, we will describe the conference details, along with a rationale on why we used this forum to gather data.

⁵<https://forms.gle/YeDbGWEUHDg8gpsk8>

⁶<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1ND6q31KQhly6BmXVntHKZ6R804399CaD>

research, followed qualitative procedures to extract and analyze the questionnaire data.

We performed an agreement analysis with the codes and categories generated by each researcher using the Kappa statistic [26]. The Kappa value was 0.749, which means a Substantial Agreement level, according to the Kappa reference table [26]. We then detail the procedure used to analyze the answers (adopted and adapted from [18]).

- (1) *Familiarizing with data*: The answers of the survey respondents were read by the two independent researchers.
- (2) *Initial coding*: In this step, we individually added codes. We used a post-formed code, so we labeled portions of text without any previous pre-formed code, that is, labels that could express the meaning of the excerpts of the answer that had appropriate actions or perceptions. The initial codes are considered temporaries since they still need refinement. The codes were identified and refined throughout all the analysis. An example of coding is present in Figure 2.

Example 1: “In the specific case, I got an objective and directly information about specific subject [...].”
Code: easy to read

Example 2: “The content usually has easy access and accessible language to read.”
Code: easy access, easy to read

Figure 2: Coding process used in a questionnaire answer.

- (3) *From codes to categories*: Here, we already had an initial list of codes. We then begin to look for similar codes in the data. We grouped the codes with similar characteristics in broader categories. Eventually, we also had to refine the categories found, comparing, and re-analyzing in parallel, using an approach similar to axial coding. An example of this process is presented in Figure 3.

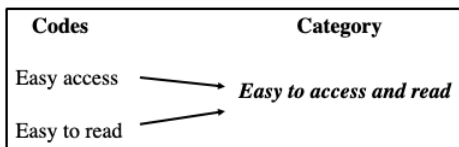


Figure 3: Example of how the category emerged from the initial codes.

- (4) *Categories refinement*: Here, we have a potential set of categories. We then, in consensus meeting, evaluated and solved the disagreements of interpretation for evidence that supported or refuted the categories found. We also rename and regroup some categories to describe the excerpts better there. Still, we invited a third researcher (a Ph.D. professor) to review and comment on those categories, and in case of any doubt, was started a discussion between the first two researchers.

5 RESULTS

In this section, we present our main results organized in terms of the research questions. To enable traceability, we include direct quotes from respondents along with the answer identified in open-ended questions and we present the discovered codes slanted. We also presented the list of categories found in tables with the total number of occurrences of a given category in the column “#”. One important observation is that some researchers may have reported more than one answer per question, which may happen to be grouped into different categories. Still, most of our questions are not required. Then, when summarizing the categories in tables, the overall results might not reach 100% of respondents.

RQ1: Why do Brazilians SE researchers use grey literature?

Overall use. Most of the participants of our work (53/76 occurrences, 69.7%) are using GL data. This value was used to analyze all the categories about motivations to use GL in the following. Moreover, to better understand why and how SE researchers are using GL data, we asked questions that included the motivations to use GL or not. We observed several driving motivations *to use GL*, as present in Table 1. We describe some of them in the following.

We highlight that one answer of researchers could be related to more than one category found. This is worth to the next following categories of other RQs.

Table 1: Motivations to use GL.

Motivation	#	%
To understand the problems	28	52.8%
To complement research findings	12	22.6%
To answer practical and technical questions	10	18.9%
To prepare classes	4	7.5%
To conduct government studies	1	1.9%

To understand the problems (28/53 occurrences, 52.8%). This category was mentioned by more than half of interviewees, which means when the researcher uses GL data to understand or investigate a new topic that has no previous knowledge, or when s/he looks for something aiming to solve problems, or when they want to acquire specific information to deepen the knowledge. Regarding this category, some interviewees have pointed out: “*I used initially to learn a topic that I don’t have knowledge*”, “*In most cases, to understand how the problem happens in the society*”, and “*When I want to search for deep references and in a large amount about a specific theme*”.

To complement research findings (12/53 occurrences, 22.6%). One researcher mentioned that used GL to complement a Mapping Study, as we quoted out: “*GL was used to complement a data of a Systematic Mapping*”. Another respondent raised using GL for a specific context, in which the peer-reviewed content is still scarce, as pointed out: “*I use it when I don’t find many studies in a specific context, for instance, in the use of software engineering in the context of digital games there are process models that are not described in articles that are considered by game developers*”.

To answer practical and technical questions (10/53 occurrences, 18.9%). This category was quite mentioned, mainly about understanding the state of the practice. In this sense, one participant pointed out: “(...) *I use it when I have the perception that the theme has an origin on the industry and is on discussion or an increase of adoption in the industry*”.

To prepare classes (4/53 occurrences, 7.5%). Few SE researchers mentioned the use of GL data to support the material to prepare classes, as one participant pointed out: “(Use GL) *When I’m searching for something for a class*.” In the investigated research community it is common for SE researchers are also professors at universities. For this reason, some of them have used the GL data to support them.

Even though the perception of several motivations to use GL, 50.9% of SE researchers (27/53) *avoid using GL* as a reference or to reinforce some claims in **Scientific papers**, or when writing other scientific research, such as thesis and SLR, because they need scientific evidence from sources accepted by the research community, which is not the case of GL sources. In this regard, one SE researcher mentioned: “*I try to avoid the use of GL in research papers and systematic reviews. Generally, the community belittles such references*”. Furthermore, we found some participants that *never used GL* (23/76 occurrences, 30.3%) to any research situations. This value was used to analyze all the categories about motivations to never used GL in the following. Of those 23, 15 answered our question that intended to understand the motivation to never used GL. The summary of the findings for this question is presented in Table 2. We describe some of them in the following.

Table 2: Motivations to never used GL.

Motivation	#	%
Lack of reliability	6	26%
Lack of scientific value	3	13%
Lack of opportunity to use	3	13%
Others	3	13%

Lack of reliability (6/23 occurrences, 26%). This category was the main motivation that our respondents mentioned not to use GL in their research. This is related to the lack of rigor in which manner of GL content is published, putting into question the credibility of information presented due to the difficulty to ensure their quality. Regarding this motivation, we present two quotes: “*Because grey literature has no scientific or commercial control, it can produce unreliable content with bias from the scientific point of view*” and “*GL is very open, without a deeper assessment of the material available*”.

Lack of scientific value (3/23 occurrences, 13%). In this category, the participants were afraid that GL use would weaken a research paper when submitted to peer-review, as one participant cited: “*Formally I never used it because I believe that will not be considered by academia. (...) academia only accepts peer-reviewed references*”.

Lack of opportunity to use (3/23 occurrences, 13%). This category was mentioned due to the nature of research employed, as one participant mentioned: “*I never had an opportunity to use*”.

Others (3/23 occurrences, 13%). Here we group other responses that we were unable to group. Among them: (1) one that was removed from the entire analysis, where one researcher mentioned that s/he had never used GL because s/he never heard about GL before, showing that s/he didn’t understand what the question asks for; and (2) another mentioned due to the lack of support for GL search. “*Because I don’t know where to search for relevant content*”.

Answer to RQ1: Brazilians SE researchers are using GL motivated mainly to understand new topics, to find information about practical and technical questions, and to complement research findings. However, some researchers affirmed that avoid to use GL, in particular, as references in scientific papers.

RQ2: What are the sources of grey literature that Brazilians SE researchers use on their research?

Here we intend to investigate the GL source used. To answer this question, we used the responses of the 53 participants that mentioned use GL. When analyzing these questions, we found several sources that are used by SE researchers, as listed in Table 3. We highlight that 11 out of 53 (20.7%) respondents mentioned the use of a search engine (e.g., Google, Google Scholar) as a start point to find GL content. In the following, we present some of our findings.

Community websites (16/53 occurrences, 30.2%). The most common source used was the community website, i.e., websites in which the users can interact with others, e.g., creating content, posting comments, assess the content. Some researchers mentioned the use of Stack Overflow and Quora as a GL source, as mentioned by one participant: “*Communities that bring together a variety of developers profile, such as Stack Overflow*”.

Blogs (15/53 occurrences, 28.3%). The use of blogs as a source of GL was the second most common category found. One participant used blogs from renowned practitioners, as s/he pointed out: “*Sites or blogs by well-known authors in a particular area*”. Another participant mentioned the content of blogs derived from companies that produce a diversity of material and content of SE and software development in general: “*Blogs by software engineering firms (Netflix, Uber, Facebook engineering) (...)*”.

Technical experience/report/survey (14/53 occurrences, 26.4%). Most of the respondents that mentioned this category used technical experience, reports, and surveys derived from industry, as one participant pointed out: “*Usually websites of companies that provide technical reports, for instance, such as SEI (Software Engineering Institute), CMU, Jetbrains, among others*”. Another SE researcher mentioned that there are also technical reports derived from academic settings: “*Technical Reports published in national and international research groups, available on publications repositories*”.

Companies website (8/53 occurrences, 15%). This category means the website of companies, e.g., Google, Facebook, ThoughtWorks, and SEI, that contains information regarding their technologies, methods, practices, etc. Some respondents mentioned browsing these websites to find news about a specific technology to help decision making. Regarding this category, one SE researcher pointed out: “*I have always used blogs, and companies’ website to help me with decision making to select a specific software or tool to use*”.

Others (3/53 occurrences, 5.7%). This last category group responses that we were not able to group elsewhere, which include government publications, open data portal, and class material.

Table 3: Sources of GL used by SE researchers.

Source	#	%
Community website	16	30.2%
Blogs	15	28.3%
Technical experience/report/survey	14	26.4%
Companies website	8	15%
Preprints	5	9.4%
Books	5	9.4%
Data repository	4	7.5%
Videos	3	5.7%
Non-scientific magazines	3	5.7%
News	2	3.8%
Others	3	5.7%

Answer to RQ2: We found several GL sources used by Brazilians SE researchers. The most common sources are the content of community websites, blogs, technical experience/reports/surveys, and companies' websites.

RQ3: What are the criteria that Brazilians SE researchers employ to assess grey literature credibility?

With this research question, we explore the criteria of how the SE researchers assess the credibility of GL. They were asked in one open-ended question. In this research, we found 16 cases of mention in a general way to the criteria of GL source need to be trustable. Table 4 summarizes the results, and some of them are described in the following.

Renowned authors (15/53 occurrences, 28.3%). Some participants mentioned the content of GL provided by renowned authors is one important criterion to assess its credibility. For instance, they assess the author's experience and reputation about the topic on the community, as some respondents cited Martin Fowler as an important software engineer with notorious knowledge. One respondent mentioned the importance of relying on a renowned author: *"One source that shows an author with an in-depth knowledge about they are writing"*. Another participant mentioned the importance of searching practitioners: *"popular blogs and websites from important people of the industry"*.

Renowned institutions (14/53 occurrences, 26.4%). Similar to the above category, in this, we perceived that an important criterion of credibility is the GL use available by renowned institutions or research groups, as one participant mentioned: *"Something (GL) that is produced by an institution with credibility on the topic"*. Regarding this criterion, another researcher pointed out: *"When one recognized institution is supporting (whether reviewing, following up, etc.) the work. For instance, the technical reports produced by SEI or by the Institute of Fraunhofer, because their institutions following a scientific rigor and concerned with the production of the material"*. Still, the

groups of research of an institution were mentioned: *"Repositories of research group publications with a history and reputation of conduct research on the topic"*.

Cited by others (8/53 occurrences, 15%). This category was mentioned to express those participants that considered as a trusted source which one that was cited by others (studies or people). In this sense, for instance, one participant affirmed: *"The Research-Gate shows the citations and recommendations of works by other researchers, even some of them were not peer-reviewed"*. Still, another researcher affirmed: *"A source of information attested by the community that used certain information"*. This last mention refers to the Stack Overflow, in which the users can comment, "up vote", and "down vote" the answers.

Renowned companies (7/53 occurrences, 13.2%). Some participants considered as a trusted GL source renowned software industries or portals, as mentioned by one participant: *"Sites or blogs of large software engineering companies (Netflix, Uber, Facebook)"*.

Table 4: Criteria to assess GL credibility.

Criteria	#	%
Renowned authors	15	28.3%
Renowned institutions	14	26.4%
Cited by others	8	15%
Renowned companies	7	13.2%

Answer to RQ3: The major of the criteria of credibility is about who produces the content of GL, whether produced by a person, institution, company, etc., since the source is renowned.

RQ4: What benefits and challenges Brazilians SE researchers perceive when using grey literature?

Our last research question intends to explore the perceived benefits and challenges (problems or difficulties) on the GL use by SE researchers. They were asked in two open-ended questions. The results regarding the benefits are presented in Table 5 and the challenges in Table 6. In the following, we present some discussions about our findings.

Table 5: Benefits on the use of GL.

Benefit	#	%
Easy to access and read	16	30.2%
Provide a Practical Evidence	13	24.5%
Knowledge acquisition	13	24.5%
Updated information	6	11.3%
Advance the state of the art/practice	5	9.4%
Different results from scientific studies	3	5.7%

Benefits

Easy to access and read (16/53 occurrences, 30.2%). This category was the most common benefit perceived by the respondents,

mainly because most of GL sources are open access, are easily recovered by free search engines, and the contents are usually easy to read. One participant mentioned the information in GL is written in a less formal language: *“Easy to access and is written in less formal language”*. Other respondent shares the same opinion: *“The content usually have easier access and a more accessible language”*.

Practical evidence (13/53 occurrences, 24.5%). Participants mentioned that GL provides evidence from the industry, which is important to understand the state of the practice. One participant mentioned that used GL to find information not found in traditional literature: *“To discover practical information and practices not reported on traditional literature”*. Another researcher shared the same opinion: *“Understanding how things happen in the industry (...)”*.

Knowledge acquisition (13/53 occurrences, 24.5%). Some participants mentioned if using only the traditional literature, the knowledge is limited, for this reason, the GL use could permit to widen the knowledge with different information, as mentioned one researcher: *“The industry experience reports brought different facets about the phenomenon they were studying”*. Another situation was pointed out by a participant that read a researcher’s blog: *“(…) more complete and detailed data about one scientific research than scientific articles of the same author”*.

Updated information (6/53 occurrences, 11.3%). Since it often takes a reasonable time to have a scientific paper published, the content of some papers may become technically outdated shortly after publication. In this sense, our participants mentioned that GL is often more up-to-date when it comes to technical details. Regarding this situation, one participant affirmed: *“(…) Additionally, newer technologies tend to appear faster in GL”*. Another one claimed: *“I have found very interesting (blog) articles about new topics”*.

Advance the state of art/practice (5/53 occurrences, 9.4%). Some participants perceived the importance of GL to better understand the industry and to conduct research aiming to find important gaps in the practice. One participant affirmed: *“Understanding how things happen in the industry, and which technologies derived from academia are in use. The GL also reveals many gaps and opportunities to applied research and to transfer of knowledge”*.

Different results from scientific studies (3/53 occurrences, 5.7%). Some researchers revealed the importance of GL in providing additional knowledge not yet available in the research area. Regarding this benefit, one participant pointed out: *“Data and evidence (of GL) are different from peer-reviewed articles that do not always provide original data for replication and also by limiting the coverage and comprehensiveness of data available from non-GL sources”*.

Table 6: Challenges on the use of GL.

Challenge	#	%
Lack of reliability/credibility	34	64.2%
Lack of scientific value	15	28.3%
Difficult to search/find information	6	11.3%
Non-structured information	6	11.3%

Challenges

Lack of reliability/credibility (34/53 occurrences, 64.2%). This category was the main challenge perceived by the respondents,

as the respondents perceived, it is difficult to trust on the GL’s content, due to the assessment difficulty of the information validity and quality. One SE researcher pointed out: *“The biggest challenge, in my opinion, represents the validation of what is being reported”*. Still, another pointed out: *“How to ensure the quality of information maybe is the big challenge to use GL”*.

Lack of scientific value (15/53 occurrences, 28.3%). This was the second category most cited by the respondents. This category is closely related to the one mentioned before. Some respondents cited this problem because they are not comfortable to use GL due to the lack of recognition of this source by scientific area or to use this source as a reference in scientific work, as two respondents affirmed: *“It has not scientific rigor”*, and *“(…) The diversity of channels that they are published hinder the search, defy replicability (...)”*.

Difficult to search/find information (6/53 occurrences, 11.3%). The diversity of sources to search for GL content was a challenge perceived for some participants, as one pointed out: *“The diversity of channels in which the content of GL are published hinder the search, defy replicability, and increase the effort to select content”*.

Non-structured information (6/53 occurrences, 11.3%). Another challenge perceived is the content structure of a GL source. For instance, to some participants, there is a lack of a writing pattern and a large variety of formats in which the sources are published. Regarding those challenges, one participant mentioned: *“The lack of pattern to the structure and writing”*, and another complement: *“The variety of formats in which the sources (non-standard) are reported in GL also configured as another significant challenge”*.

Answer to RQ4: We found several benefits, the most common was the content of GL is easy to access and read, and this is important to knowledge acquisition, mainly about providing practical evidence derived from SE practitioners. Regarding the challenges, the most cited were related to the difficulty to use GL in scientific research, due to the lack of reliability/credibility and lack of scientific value.

6 DISCUSSION

6.1 Revisiting findings

Even though several benefits and challenges were perceived, some of them seem contradictory. In fact, they are part of the trade-off between white literature and GL natures. For instance, on one hand, it is *Easy to access and read* the content of GL. On the other hand, it is *Difficult to search/find information* due to sources’ variety. We noticed that when the respondent mentioned the benefit, they answered about how to access the source and about the content that is written in an informal language. However, this challenge may arise when they think about how to retrieve information, for instance, automatically, due to the diversity of content and the *Non-structured information*.

Another important trade-off is the benefit *Advance the state of the art/practice* and the challenges *Lack of reliability/credibility* and *Lack of scientific value*. Those exacerbate some of the need for attention even with the perceived benefit, several researchers avoid the use of GL due to those challenges. Those trade-offs were expected, in part, but they also show the need for further investigation on how to improve the content provided and to better deal with them. For this

reason, we claimed in our lessons learned the necessity to improve them.

Important findings of criteria to assess the GL credibility showed that most of them are related to the producer of content be renowned (authors, institutions, and companies). It caught our attention that no mention was done on how to assess the content of a GL, despite the challenge *Lack of reliability/credibility* that is related to this. This leads us to question whether to assess the credibility of a GL source being a recognized source is sufficient, without even evaluating the trust of content.

Even we confirmed some findings of the literature, our main category of benefit *Easy to access and read* was not mentioned by previous studies. It is important to emphasize that our study counts the number of times where a category was found, aimed to show the strength of each one.

6.2 Lessons learned

With this study and knowledge about previous related work, we claim to the potential of the GL to SE research and practice. However, some important advice is needed, both to SE researchers and practitioners.

For researchers, our findings highlight to pay attention when searching, selecting, and using grey literature in their research: (1) explore the GL sources before using on their research because there are several types of GL source. This should aim to understand how to retrieve information from them, due to the issues about the difficulty to search for; (2) select data produced by a renowned source, aiming to increase the credibility of the scientific potential. Still, it is essential to add some criteria to assess the data content; and (3) understand how to improve the search for GL using a systematic approach with methods and techniques to better deal with the content, aiming to reduce their lack of reliability.

For practitioners, our findings show the importance of the content provided by them for the research community. However, for this information to be consumed by researchers and to create a relevant impact on academia, we include some advice for practitioners: (1) substantiate the data presented in an accessible language and with detail information, e.g., explaining the context, making the used data available; (2) adopting some quality criteria to improve the credibility of their content, e.g., use a checklist to verify if the information is well described; and (3) adopting a pattern to provide information makes easier to retrieve information using an automatic approach. We understand the third piece of advice is a gap at the moment, however, it raises future work possibilities. Cartaxo et al. [4] propose the use of evidence briefings to describe findings for practitioners and is an example that can be used.

6.3 Limitations

We carefully designed our survey aiming to gain as much detail as possible about the use of Grey Literature by SE researchers. We elaborated our questionnaire to cover three main subjects of GL: usage, benefits and limitations, and credibility. For those questions, we employed open-ended questions to gain an extended discussion of the topic, as recommended by Ghazi et al. [9]. We evaluated our survey design conducting two pilot studies with seniors SE researchers. Despite our efforts to mitigate some threats, this work has the following limitations.

Survey design: During our effort to elaborate our survey questionnaire, some bias may have occurred, for instance, the definition used of GL was broad, which made it impossible for our findings to be more specific to understand the GL sources used and their criteria to assess their credibility.

Generalizability: Since we did a purposive sampling of SE Brazilian researchers' community, the findings may not apply to other populations. Furthermore, the respondent researchers may have introduced an additional bias to the results. On the other hand, the survey was conducted at a major Brazilian SE conference.

Research bias: This work is mainly based on the responses of survey respondents. Therefore, it is limited to our understanding of what the participants said, making it possible that during the data extraction and analysis, the researchers' bias may have influenced the coding of open-ended questions. To mitigate this, during the analysis, two researchers separately coded the portion of text to derive these codes. We solved all differences in meetings, and a third researcher was involved to revise the derived codes.

7 RELATED WORK

In this section, we group the related works in terms of studies that explore how researchers are using GL (Section 7.1) and the perceptions of the studies about GL use (Section 7.2).

7.1 The use of GL in primary studies

SE researchers are relying on several sources of GL to answer their research questions. Some examples include screencasts, YouTube, Twitter, and Stack Overflow. In the following, we briefly describe some of these studies.

MacLeod et al. conducted two studies [13, 14] exploring the use of screencasts. The first study [14] investigated how and why developers create and share screencasts through YouTube. Some motivations (learning, documenting their code, self-promotion) and a diversity of goals and techniques for creating such screencasts (e.g., code demonstrations, describing code functionality in different ways) were found. In the second study [13], they explored how screencasts are used for software documentation. The findings revealed that video is a useful medium for communicating program knowledge between developers and that developers build their online reputation by sharing videos through social channels.

Some researchers have investigated the use of Twitter in SE as an important social media for keeping up with new technologies [25]. Twitter was also associated with communicating issues, documentation, to advertise blog posts to its community, as well as to solicit contributions from users [24]. Moreover, Singer et al. [22] investigated 271 developers that claimed that Twitter helps them keep up with the fast-paced development landscape.

Other researchers have investigated the Questions and Answers (Q&A) websites, for instance, Zahedi et al. [30] employed an empirical study aimed at exploring Continuous Software Engineering (CSE) from the practitioners' perspective by analyzing 12,989 questions and answers from Stack Overflow. The findings present trends (questions are becoming more specific to technologies and more difficult to attract answers), and the most challenging areas in this domain from the practitioners' perspective.

7.2 How researchers use GL?

Garousi et al. [7] investigated the potential use of GL in Systematic Reviews in addition to the search on white literature. They compared the results of previous SLRs to other research, including the content of GL. They found that with GL, the results could be useful to answer practical and technical research questions, bringing the results closer to SE practice.

Raulamo-Jurvanen et al. [21] conducted the first Grey Literature Review (GLR) we have known in SE to analyze how software practitioners address the practical problem of choosing the right test automation tool. The data was derived from the experiences and opinions present in most of the findings. Moreover, this research examined the evidence available at the GL sources to add the credibility of the claims of their content, for example, the number of readers and sharing, number of comments, number of Google Hits for the title and the analyzes for the sources were backlinks (a reference comparable to a citation). Another GLR we found was about pains and gains of the use of microservices [23]. In this study, it was observed that, in traditional literature, academic research on the topic is still in its early stage even though companies are working day-by-day with microservices, as also witnessed by the considerable amount of grey literature on the topic.

Neto et al. [15] conducted the first tertiary study that focused only on secondary studies about GL, which includes Multivocal Literature Review (MLR) and GLR. This study aimed to provide preliminary work about the current research involving GL. They found 12 studies (ten using MLR and two using GLR). They investigated the SE researchers' motivations to include GL in their reviews were lack of academic research on the topic, emerging research on this topic, and complementary evidence in the GL.

Williams and Rainer conducted three studies aimed to understand the use of blog articles in SE research. The first study [27] examined some criteria to evaluate blog articles to be used as a source of SE research evidence. They conducted two pilot studies (a systematic mapping study and preliminary analyses of blog posts). They found some criteria to select the content (e.g., authentic, informative, trusted) and assess the credibility (e.g., rigor, relevance, evidence-based, quality of writing of a blog article). They also found some potential benefits (evidence timeliness, SE visibility increasing, and trends analysis) and drawbacks (content diversity) using blogs as a evidence source in SE research.

The second study [20] informally reviewed how practitioners use blogs, review the research literature, and present the findings of a survey. They present an overview on research on this topic, exploring some potential benefits (e.g., trend analysis, practitioners insights evidence, and complements gaps in the formal literature) and challenges (e.g., variability of blog content, unestablished process for assessing the quality, high volume of blog's data usage, and presenting some findings of automated methods to select blog articles).

The third study [28] focused on finding credibility criteria to assess blog posts by selecting 88 candidate criteria of credibility from a previous Mapping Study [27]. Then, they surveyed 43 SE researchers to gather opinions on a blog post to assess those credibility criteria. Some criteria were found, for instance, the presence of reasoning, reporting empirical data, and reporting data collection methods.

Most recently, Zhang et al. [31] investigated GL in two perspectives: (1) conducted a tertiary study to identify Secondary studies that used the term "grey" or "multivocal" in their studies, aiming to understand the definitions of GL used by researchers, and the types of GL used; (2) surveyed with 35 SE researchers of included secondary studies and invited SE experts to understand the motivations and challenges to use GL, how they used GL in their studies, and how they search for it.

Even though the similarity of these works with our work, there are differences in at least five points: (1) we did not focus on a specific type of GL data source; (2) we explored the experience of SE researchers to understand which type of GL they have used; (3) we tried to understand what motivates and demotivates SE researchers to use GL; (4) we found different criteria to assess GL credibility; and (5) we explored a broader population of SE researchers, not only experimental SE researchers.

Our study confirmed some findings of previous studies, showing the importance of GL for the SE research area. However, some of our findings differ from them because we investigated some area that has not been explored, such as, we do not focus on a specific GL source and we aimed to understand the motivations to use and to avoid a GL in a specific SE research community. Still, our findings showed some differences with previous studies [19, 27, 28, 31]: (1) our most common benefit *Easy to access and read* and the second most common category of challenges *Lack of scientific value*; and (2) two credibility criteria, the second most common, *Renowned institutions* and the *Renowned companies*.

8 CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE WORK

GL stands as an important source to SE research and practice since SE practitioners rely upon and use social media communication channels to interact and share their thoughts and data about their experiences and projects. For this reason, in the last years, several studies have explored the content provided by GL source and others investigating how researchers use them.

In this work, we conducted the first investigation of GL use from the Brazilian SE researchers' perspective we have known, to better understand GL sources usage, potential benefits and challenges, and criteria to assess GL credibility. Our major findings show: (1) there are several motivations to use GL, mainly because its content provides important information to researchers. However, it is still hard to find reliable information for scientific research; (2) several GL sources are being used by SE researchers. The most common was blogs, community websites, and technical experience/reports; (3) some criteria to assess GL credibility are renowned people, institutions, and companies responsible for the content; and (4) a diversity of benefits and challenges using GL were perceived by SE researchers. Regarding benefits, we found the content of GL is easy to access and read, it provides practical evidence, and it is important to knowledge acquisition. Some challenges we also found are mainly about the lack of reliability and scientific value.

The findings of this research showed that even the potential of GL, some trade-off may arise that need the attention of investigation to make the use of GL more mature, something common to happen as it is a new and growing area in SE.

For *future works*, we plan to: (1) conduct a large scale-scale study about GL in SE to expand our sample to other SE research communities; (2) Investigate a set of criteria to improve the assessment of the credibility of GL; (3) to provide a guideline on how to search and find information of GL; (4) investigate on how to assess and retrieve valuable information to increase the scientific value of GL; and (5) to investigate and provide a guideline to SE practitioners to make their content valuable to research.

REFERENCES

- [1] Jean Adams, Frances C. Hillier-Brown, Helen J. Moore, Amelia A. Lake, Vera Araujo-Soares, and Martin White Carolyn Summerbell. 2016. Searching and synthesising 'grey literature' and 'grey information' in public health: critical reflections on three case studies. *Systematic Reviews* 5, 1 (2016), 164. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13643-016-0337-y>
- [2] Richard J. Adams, Palie Smart, and Anne Sigismund Huff. 2016. Shades of Grey: Guidelines for Working with the Grey Literature in Systematic Reviews for Management and Organizational Studies. *International Journal of Management Reviews* 19, 4 (apr 2016), 432–454. <https://doi.org/10.1111/ijmr.12102>
- [3] Mauricio Finavaro Aniche, Christoph Treude, Igor Steinmacher, Igor Wiese, Gustavo Pinto, Margaret-Anne D. Storey, and Marco Aurélio Gerosa. 2018. How modern news aggregators help development communities shape and share knowledge. In *Proceedings of the 40th International Conference on Software Engineering (ICSE '18)*. 499–510.
- [4] Bruno Cartaxo, Gustavo Pinto, Elton Vieira, and Sérgio Soares. 2016. Evidence Briefings: Towards a Medium to Transfer Knowledge from Systematic Reviews to Practitioners. In *Proceedings of the 10th ACM/IEEE International Symposium on Empirical Software Engineering and Measurement (ESEM '16)*. Association for Computing Machinery, New York, NY, USA, Article 57, 10 pages. <https://doi.org/10.1145/2961111.2962603>
- [5] Jailton Coelho, Marco Tulio Valente, Luciano Milen, and Luciana L. Silva. 2020. Is this GitHub Project Maintained? Measuring the Level of Maintenance Activity of Open-Source Projects. *Information and Software Technology* 1 (2020), 1–35.
- [6] Felix Fischer, Konstantin Böttinger, Huang Xiao, Christian Stransky, Yasemin Acar, Michael Backes, and Sascha Fahl. 2017. Stack Overflow Considered Harmful? The Impact of Copy Paste on Android Application Security. In *Proceedings of the IEEE Symposium on Security and Privacy (SP '17)*. 121–136. <https://doi.org/10.1109/SP.2017.31>
- [7] Vahid Garousi, Michael Felderer, and Mika V. Mäntylä. 2016. The Need for Multivocal Literature Reviews in Software Engineering: Complementing Systematic Literature Reviews with Grey Literature. In *Proceedings of the 20th International Conference on Evaluation and Assessment in Software Engineering (EASE '16)*. ACM, New York, NY, USA, 26:1–26:6. <https://doi.org/10.1145/2915970.2916008>
- [8] Vahid Garousi, Michael Felderer, and Mika V. Mäntylä. 2019. Guidelines for including grey literature and conducting multivocal literature reviews in software engineering. *Information and Software Technology* 106 (feb 2019), 101–121. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.infsof.2018.09.006>
- [9] Ahmad Nauman Ghazi, Kai Petersen, Sri Sai Vijay Raj Reddy, and Harini Nekkanti. 2019. Survey Research in Software Engineering: Problems and Mitigation Strategies. *IEEE Access* 7 (2019), 24703–24718. <https://doi.org/10.1109/ACCESS.2018.2881041>
- [10] Barbara Kitchenham, Pearl Brereton, Mark Turner, Mahmood Niazi, Stephen Linkman, Rialette Pretorius, and David Budgen. 2009. The Impact of Limited Search Procedures for Systematic Literature Reviews - A Participant-observer Case Study. In *Proceedings of the 3rd International Symposium on Empirical Software Engineering and Measurement (ESEM '09)*. IEEE Computer Society, Washington, DC, USA, 336–345. <https://doi.org/10.1109/ESEM.2009.5314238>
- [11] Bin Lin, Alexey E. Zagalsky, Margaret-Anne Storey, and Alexander Serebrenik. 2016. Why Developers Are Slacking Off: Understanding How Software Teams Use Slack. In *Proceedings of the 19th ACM Conference on Computer Supported Cooperative Work and Social Computing Companion (CSCW '16)*. ACM Press, 333–336. <https://doi.org/10.1145/2818052.2869117>
- [12] Johan Linäker, Sardar Muhammad Sulaman, Rafael Maiani de Mello, and Høst Martin. 2015. *Guidelines for Conducting Surveys in Software Engineering*. Technical Report. Lund University.
- [13] Laura MacLeod, Andreas Bergen, and Margaret-Anne Storey. 2017. Documenting and sharing software knowledge using screencasts. *Empirical Software Engineering* 22, 3 (01 Jun 2017), 1478–1507. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10664-017-9501-9>
- [14] Laura MacLeod, Margaret-Anne Storey, and Andreas Bergen. 2015. Code, Camera, Action: How Software Developers Document and Share Program Knowledge Using YouTube. In *Proceedings of the IEEE 23rd International Conference on Program Comprehension (ICPC '15)*. 104–114. <https://doi.org/10.1109/ICPC.2015.19>
- [15] Geraldo Torres G. Neto, Wylliams B. Santos, Patricia Takako Endo, and Roberta A. A. Fagundes. 2019. Multivocal literature reviews in software engineering: Preliminary findings from a tertiary study. In *Proceedings of the ACM/IEEE International Symposium on Empirical Software Engineering and Measurement (ESEM '19)*. 1–6. <https://doi.org/10.1109/ESEM.2019.8870142>
- [16] Arsenio Paez. 2017. Gray literature: An important resource in systematic reviews. *Journal of Evidence-Based Medicine* 10, 3 (aug 2017), 233–240. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jebm.12266>
- [17] Mark Petticrew and Helen Roberts. 2006. *Systematic Reviews in the Social Sciences: A Practical Guide*. Vol. 11. Blackwell Publishing Ltd. <https://doi.org/10.1002/9780470754887>
- [18] Gustavo Pinto, Clarice Ferreira, Cleice Souza, Igor Steinmacher, and Paulo Meirelles. 2019. Training Software Engineers Using Open-Source Software: The Students' Perspective. In *Proceedings of IEEE/ACM 41st International Conference on Software Engineering: Software Engineering Education and Training (ICSE-SEET '19)*. Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE), 147–157. <https://doi.org/10.1109/ICSE-SEET.2019.00024>
- [19] Austen Rainer and Ashley Williams. 2018. *Technical Report: Do software engineering practitioners cite research on software testing in their online articles? A structured search of grey data*. Technical Report.
- [20] Austen Rainer and Ashley Williams. 2018. Using Blog Articles in Software Engineering Research: Benefits, Challenges and Case-Survey Method. In *Proceedings of the 25th Australasian Software Engineering Conference (ASWEC '18)*. 201–209. <https://doi.org/10.1109/ASWEC.2018.00034>
- [21] Raulamo-Jurvanen, Päivi, Mika Mäntylä, and Vahid Garousi. 2017. Choosing the Right Test Automation Tool: A Grey Literature Review of Practitioner Sources. In *Proceedings of the 21st International Conference on Evaluation and Assessment in Software Engineering (EASE '17)*. ACM, 21–30. <https://doi.org/10.1145/3084226.3084252>
- [22] Leif Singer, Fernando Figueira Filho, and Margaret-Anne Storey. 2014. Software Engineering at the Speed of Light: How Developers Stay Current Using Twitter. In *Proceedings of the 36th International Conference on Software Engineering (ICSE '14)*. ACM, New York, NY, USA, 211–221. <https://doi.org/10.1145/2568225.2568305>
- [23] Jacopo Soldani, Damian Andrew Tamburri, and Willem-Jan Van Den Heuvel. 2018. The pains and gains of microservices: A Systematic grey literature review. *Journal of Systems and Software* 146 (2018), 215–232. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jss.2018.09.082>
- [24] Margaret-Anne Storey, Leif Singer, Brendan Cleary, Fernando Figueira Filho, and Alexey Zagalsky. 2014. The (R) Evolution of social media in software engineering. In *Proceedings of the on Future of Software Engineering (FOSE '14)*. ACM Press. <https://doi.org/10.1145/2593882.2593887>
- [25] Margaret-Anne Storey, Alexey Zagalsky, Fernando Figueira Filho, Leif Singer, and Daniel M. German. 2017. How Social and Communication Channels Shape and Challenge a Participatory Culture in Software Development. *IEEE Transactions on Software Engineering* 43, 2 (feb 2017), 185–204. <https://doi.org/10.1109/tse.2016.2584053>
- [26] Anthony J. Viera and Joanne Mills Garrett. 2005. Understanding interobserver agreement: the kappa statistic. *Family Medicine* 37, 5 (2005), 360–363.
- [27] Ashley Williams and Austen Rainer. 2017. Toward the Use of Blog Articles As a Source of Evidence for Software Engineering Research. In *Proceedings of the 21st International Conference on Evaluation and Assessment in Software Engineering (EASE '17)*. ACM, New York, NY, USA, 280–285. <https://doi.org/10.1145/3084226.3084268>
- [28] Ashley Williams and Austen Rainer. 2019. How Do Empirical Software Engineering Researchers Assess the Credibility of Practitioner-generated Blog Posts?. In *Proceedings of the 23rd International Conference on Evaluation and Assessment in Software Engineering (EASE '19)*. ACM, 211–220. <https://doi.org/10.1145/3319008.3319013>
- [29] Affan Yasin and Muhammad Ijlal Hasnain. 2012. *On the quality of grey literature and its use in information synthesis during systematic literature reviews*. Master's thesis. Blekinge Institute of Technology, Karlskrona, Sweden.
- [30] Mansooreh Zahedi, Roshan Namal Rajapakse, and Muhammad Ali Babar. 2020. Mining Questions Asked about Continuous Software Engineering: A Case Study of Stack Overflow. In *EASE '20: Evaluation and Assessment in Software Engineering, Trondheim, Norway, April 15-17, 2020*, Jingyue Li, Letizia Jaccheri, Torgeir Dingsøyr, and Ruzanna Chitchyan (Eds.). ACM, 41–50. <https://doi.org/10.1145/3383219.3383224>
- [31] He Zhang, Xin Zhou, Xin Huang, Huang Huang, and Muhammad Ali Babar. 2020. An Evidence-Based Inquiry into the Use of Grey Literature in Software Engineering. In *Proceedings of the 42th International Conference on Software Engineering (ICSE '20)*.